engineer of the read, were passengers by the Tennessee; the former to make some arrangements for the enterprise, and the latter to organize a company of competent engineers for the survey and examination of the country between the Gulf coast and the Valley of Mexico.

Mr G. expects to be again in Mexico with the scientific company by the middle of January, and will at once proceed with the work.

In the meantime a preliminary reconnoissance of the country is being made by Senor Almacen, a Mexican engineer of considerable celebrity.

The Trait d'Union is furnished with the following copy of a blank that the consular agent at San Luis has addressed to the different persons interested in the \$240,000—

BRITISH CONSULAR AGENCY,

SAN LEUS POPOSI, July 3, 1857. }

GENTIZMENT—The claim made by British subjects resident in this city, for repayment of the forced loan extracted by M. J. Othon, in December last, having been settled by the sale of the credit to a person in the capital, I have received instructions from her Majesty's Charge d'affaires to deliver to you—dollars, which is the amount of your claim, with addition of —dellars, for interest to 25th June last, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. The above amount—dollars is at your disposal \$\frac{1}{2}\text{and I have to request that you will hand me the youcher you hold, making it payable by endorsement (without your responsibility) to D. Jose E. Fernandez of Mexico.—GEORGE S. CHABOT, Consular Agent.
It is reported that the tobacco monopoly is to be re-established.

Unaving come to the knowledge of the government

dez of Mexico. GEORGE S. CHABOT, Consular Agent.

It is reported that the tobacco monopoly is to be re-established.

It having come to the knowledge of the government that in different parts the ecclesiastical courts are exercising their functions as before the abolition of the fueros, the Minister of Justice has threfore ordered that those abuses shall be promptly discontinued, and that the constitution in this respect shall be strictly observed.

The Trait of Union pas published a correspondence from Alamos, in Sonora, which says, on the 1st uit, a terrible hurricane swept over that section of the country, tearing down trees, destroying the frail tenements of the poor and throwing off their hinges the doors and other moveable parts of the most substantial houses, it commenced blowing from the east and varied round to all pents of the compass, and lasted with its greatest fury for three hours. After the suspension of the wind to a considerable extent, the flood gates of heaven opened upon that afflicted portion of Mexico, and for twenty one hours the rain fell incessantly in torrents. The rain and wind together have been most disastrous to animals, as well as all kinds of grain and truits. Some fields have been entirely stripped of their produce. This severe visitation has caused a great advance in all the necessaries of life.

Another correspondent at Mazatian, under date of October 19, says.—'A violent storm has again done much damage at La Paz, Lower California. No accurate accounts have yet reached us of the damage done.'

The depredations of the Indians in Mexico are becoming daily more alarming. In all the Northern States the country is fast falling muo the hands of the savages. The charges against the United States may there be considered as containing some justice, but in Yucatan they are equally bad, and there we have nothing to blame but a mistaken policy. The Legislature of Coahuila and Nucvo Leon has effered to form a coalition with the States afflicted by the Indians, of an offensive and defensive

that region, and the troops have gone there to attack them."

Gold mines had been discovered near Tacubaya, and were creating much excitement in that place. The mines are situated in a barranca, among the hills of Tacubaya, and about half a mile from that place, in the direction of the paper factory of Belen. What is singular, the present occurings into the gold mine and the silver mine are not always more than one bundred yards apart. Both minerals are found in a strata of tepetate. The gold bearing tepetate is about three feet in thickness and is horizontally encased in strata of sand, both above and below.

taily encased in strata of sand, both above and below.

COMONFORT'S PROPOSED EXTRAGREDIARY POWERS.

From the N. O. Picayane, Nov. 11.1

The following is the official report of the Congressional Committee on the proposed grant of extraordinary powers to the executive of the neighboring republic of Mexico, and which, article by article, was still under consideration, in secret session, at our latest advices. The report, it will be noticed, its conceived, like all similar Mexican documents in the form of a decree. It is divided into two perilons—the first of a negative character, under the head of "guarantees suspended;" the second of a positive

deciments in the form of a decree. It is divided into two portions—the first of a negative chameter, under the head of "goarantees suspended," the second of a positive character, under the head of "powers granted." It will be seen that both propose in fact, as well as in IMME, most extraordinary grants.—

Article 1—The guarants—contained in articles 9, 10 and 11 of the constitution in total y suspended (the right to assemble peaceably together, to carry arms for self defence, and to pass freely through the country without letters of security or passports). In consequence the Executive shall determine the requisites necessary to the exercise of these rights.

Art. 2—The guarantees contained in articles 6 and 7 are likewise suspended, (the right freely to express opinions except when the same is an attack upon morals, and the invicible right to write and publish works on whatever subject;) but the abuses of printing shall be adjudged by the law of the 28th of December, 1855, without disabiling the government from imposing fines to the amount of \$1,000 or imprisonment for two months upon authors or those in whatsoever manner responsible for publications affecting public order.

Art. 3—The guarantee contained in the first part of article 16 is suspended for political offences. (No one shall be molested in his person, family, property, &c., except upon judicial authority.)

Art. 4—For the same offences shall be suspended the first part of tricle 19, but detention, which is referred to, shall not exceed one month. (No detention shall exceed the term of three days, except upon proof of sufficient reason for imprisonment.)

Art. 5—The guarantee contained in article 21 is also sus-

s term.
S—Said suspension shall only take place to render. Art S-Said suspension shall only take place to the effective the authorities conceded to the Executive of the Union for the preservation of public order, and by express

rdet of the same.

Art. 9—Buring the term of this suspension political of mees shall be despatched over whatsoever others of the

fences shall be despatched over whatsoever others of the common order.

Art 10—It is understood by article 2d, that the provisions in the last part of article 17th of the constitution, with regard to ceate, shall be unprejudiced. (The latter part of article 17th of the constitution provides that the tribunals shall be always open, and justice be meted out, and that judicial costs are abolished.)

\*\*EXTRACEDISARY POWERS GRAYTED.\*

Article 1—The government is authorized:—

1. To acquire by extraordinary means and with the least encumbrance, as much as the sum of \$5,000,000, providing for its payment from the free part of the federal rents, to dictate the necessary measures for the regulation of the receipt of said rents.

2. To regulate the floating debt proceeding from contracts without argmenting the amount of this debt by said arrangement.

arrangement.

3. To celebrate contracts, ceding the right of way by
the isthmus of Tehuantepec, with the necessary condition
that all questions that may arise for their fulfilment shall
be resolved by private arbitration, or by the tribunals of
the country, without in any case being able to sell or hypothecate in all, or in part, the national territory to any
foreign government.

foreign government.

If to carry out these contracts there should be any new treaty made, the same shall be subminitted to the approbation of Congress.

4. To concede, with the same restrictions, the right of

4. To concede, with the same restrictions, the right of way by the rairroad which is to be made between the peri of Vera Cruz and any other on the Pacific ocean.

5. To augment the forces of the nation to 15,000 mep.

6. To dispose as many as 20,000 men for the national guard of the States and federal district, observing to employ them in the least grave manner, according to the exigencies of the public service, and fixing for each State the proper number.

proper number.

7. To situate in the communities the forces that may be considered necessary to attend to the defence of the independence and the preservation of public peace.

8. The President shall be able, when he deems it necessary, to separate humself from the place of residence of c supreme powers.

Art. 2 —The neglect of quick and efficacious obedience or

Art. 2.—The neglect of quick and efficacious obedience on this part of whatsoever authorities to the orders that the government may dictate, within the time of the passage of these authorizations, shall be grave-cause of responsibility that shall be irremissibly exacted in preference to all. Art. 3.—Any orders of weight that should be issued by virtue of these authorizations shall be granted by the Council of Ministers. Art. 4.—From the day of the publication of this law the

government shall open a new account in all the branches for the receipt and expenditure of the funds of the federa-

Hali of the Commissions of the Congress of the Union.

Hall of the Commissions of the Congress of the Union.

MATA.

GUZMAN, FIJORES,

MERICO, Sept. 26, 1857.

[From the Mexican Extraordinary, Oct. 28.]

The publication of the terms upon which extraordinary facilities are to be grained to the executive, is of the first importance to the country in its prostate condition. We trust that the publication of these terms as the law of the land will not long be deferred. We had never enterumed any serious doubts of the Congress granting the executive the necessary faculties to proceed vigorously with the government. The public has now before it the foll proof that Congress has been well informed of its mability to be guiste the country through its present sea of troubles.

The powers granted to the executive and his cabinet will be most complete. The important guarantees of the constitution, characteristic of a free government have been suspended. The press will again be subject to a check—a circumstance that we do not altogether regret, considering the unit-mide isoense that has been used since full liberty has been granted to public writers. When the mission of the journalist is not fully understood, unbridled and unprincipled writings are impotent to do any service in argument or public instruction.

The suspension of some of the guarantees are rather interling, and truly indicate that preparations have been used by Congress for a vigorous persecution of all persons who live by creating disorders in the land.

The granting of powers to the President to banish, will likely be very conducive to the best interests of the United States man guarantee from Vera Cruz to New Orleans.

(From the same, Nov. 4.)

discussion. It is a singular circumstance in this executy that legislation herbrought on more disorder than stepthen the legislation herbrought of more disorder than stepthen to congress appreciates this fish fact.

Congress appreciates this fish fact.

Congress has granted the extraordinary facults. Might the conditions of the faculties we do not yet know. They are likely not materially different from the plan we gave out Thursday lead.

In view of the alarming news received yeaterday, it seems that fifty one deputies presented to Congress a proposition to concede extraordinary powers, that had been under consideration, to the presented to Congress a proposition to concede extraordinary powers, that had been under consideration, to the present of the congress declared itself in permanent session, and the discussion began, which had not proposition to concluded when we would to press. We will give a report, if necessary, in a supplement.

From El Heraldo—Supplement.

From a demanded by the government, in order to be able to meet the expansion of extraordinary powers, as demanded by the government, in order to be able to meet the expansion of extraordinary powers, as demanded by the government, in order to be able to meet the expansion of extraordinary powers, as demanded by the government, in order to be able to meet the actual circumstances.

The sitting has been long, and the debates animated, for, notwithstanding that the discussion began at noon, the proposition lastly made was opposed to the proposition of the discussion following its ordinary course, a new debate opened which hasted for three quarters of an hour, and at a quarter to middlight the proposition of the pr

Serious.

There was en Saturday last a short public sitting, and a secret one for some moments.

In the public sitting there had been read, first, a communication of the Minister of Finance, enumerating those of the employes of the Treasury who refused to swear allegiance to the constitution; second, a communication from the government of Puebla, exposing the motives which prevent M Josquin Zamacona from presenting himself in Congress; third, a communication from the Congress of Zacatecas, declaring its non-concurrence with that of Gananjuato with regard to the question of extraordinary powers; fourth, two propositions from the Legislature of Gananjuato—one of them to the purpose that the State be exemy from the application of revenues, and the other demanding the suppression of the law of 12th September last on the classification of revenues, and the other demanding the suppression of the tolls; fifth, a proposition from the Legislature of Tabasco, demanding for the President of the republic extraordinary powers.

In a secret sitting the discussion by articles of the rethe term of three days, except upon proof of sufficient reason for imprisonment.)

Art 5—The guarantee contained in article 21 is also suspended. (The application of punishment belongs exclusively to the judiciary.) The government is empowered to punish political offences by imprisonment or banish ment. The punishments shall be imposed in a council of the Ministers, and shall only last for the term of the suspension of the guarantees. The violation of these punishments may be prosecuted according to common law.

Art 5—The first paragraph of the 27th article is suspended. (private property shall not be taken without consent of the owner, except in cases of public utility and necessity, and the terms of indemnification.

Art 7—The suspension referred to in the previous articles shall have effect from the day on which this agreement shall be published as a law to the 20th of April the coming year, completing its caducity by the simple lapse of this term.

In a secret sitting the discussion by articles of the report of the Commissioners on the extraordinary powers was to begin; but Mr. Govantes having made a proposition that the debate should be public instead of secret, the sitting was limited to voting on this motion, and the proposition of Mr. Govantes was rejected by 62 votes to 39.

The vote for adopting entire the portion of the report of the Commissioners on the suspension of the guarantees took place, as we have already stated, on Friday, with a great majority—76 votes to 31. This first trial is of such a nature as to let us easily foresee the final result. The discussion was animated for a short time. It is said that Mr. Juan Jose Baz declared that he believed an energetic and intelligent dictatorship to be increasary for the country, he considering it as preferable to any constitution, and that if he was opposed to granting extraordinary powers, it was because he believed the actual government was weak.

It is further stated that the discussion between Messrs. Baz and Fuentes (Minister of Foreign Relations) has been somewhat violent and passionate.

It is also said that the Minister has not yet communicated the promised revelations, and that he has declared that the present reaction was of no importance.

The declaration of Mr. Juan Jose Baz fully agrees with our manner of thinking; besides, the former Governor of the district has been for a long time in a position which enables him to rightly appreciate both men and things.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS AT CUERNAVACA AND QUERETARO.

(From the Mexican Extraordinary of 4th November.)
On Monday morning early an express arrived from the
South with the sad news that the troops that had so lately
entered Cuernavaca in triumph under command of Col.
Buenrostro and Gen. Plutarco Gonzalez, had met with a
signal defeat in the pass of Platanillos, and that one of
their leaders, Gen. Gonzalez had been certainly killed,
and it was feared that his associate in command, Col. Buenrostro, had shared the same fate.

It appears that after taking Cuernavaca, the government
troops were induced to pursue the reactionists towards the
south. Cobes and Moreno kept up the show of a hurried
dight until they arrived at the pass, which is about two
leagues this side of Iguala. Here they were joined by Vicurio and the whole united forces of the revolutionists were
at once secreted so as to deceive their enemies. The government troops got well into the pass—which is represented to us as very difficult and in every way disqualified
for military movements—when the reactionists charged
upon them with all their force from the more favorable
localities around.

The seeme that ensued must, have been terrific. The

for military more all their force from the more favorable localities around.

The scene that ensued must have been terrific. The troops of the government were hemmed in and no alternative was left them but to fly as best they could under a shower of musket bails. Gen. Goussles was the object of the revenge of the revolutionists, and he was soon lock dead by his flying troops.

The details we have received are by no means such as to enable us to give a perfect picture of this battle. It is enough, however, to know that the government has sustained a severe less in the death of one of its most worthy officers and in the dispersion of his troops. We trust that the reported loss of Buenrostro may yet meet with contradiction.

tradiction.

Of the movements of the revolutionists we are not fully advised, but it is more than likely they will fall back on

Cuernavaca. THE PROCLAMATION OF COLONEL MORENO.

COLONEL JOSE MARIA MORROSO, Chief of the Brigade of his name, to his Subordinates:— Sourcess—The situation of the country is metancholy in Sometime—The situation of the country is melancholy in extreme. An introval and disorganized faction has con-possession of power since the plan of Ayuta became implant, which, covereus of riches and authority, she bereit of virtue and of patrionism, to rule the destination of this great nation, has not left one stone upon any of the social edifice, and abruptly attacking the most cred institutions, and destroying those most necessary to every independence and the glory of our country traines, his left us but a parcel of rains and rubbish insal of the magnificent future which was accounted to such to make them.

preserve independence and the glory of our country harmiese, has left as but a parcel of ruins and rubbish instead of the magnificent future which was accounted to be with so much pomp.

You have discovered to day this faction which has wished to give itself the title of government; you have placed by gurselves under my objects and I am confident of friumph, because I have confidence in the good name of the nation and in the protection of heaven, whilst proclaiming the most just of causes which we defend in our plan; that of society for we ask organization; that of the sovereignity of the people, for we aspeal to it free and apontaneously; that of the army, because we will promote its reform and perfect organization, that of the clergy, which finds itself ti-day cutraged and reviled. Finally, we will defend the church, whose estates, which are those of the poor, have been disputated by that horde which occupies as a conqueror and to our shame the capital of the republic. Our owee only threatens those assassing, those handits, those usurpers of power, that disorganized faction which, lying with the sacred name of liberty, oppresses the people and mooks its rights.

Have confidence in me, soldiers, and I protest to you that I only take up arms to-day without any other object than that of restoring the empire of order and of law.

Law, order and guarantees; no excesses, no abuse of power and firmness in sustaining the principles pro-

CUMRNAVACA, Oct. 22, 1857.

SON.

CURRAYACA, Oct. 22, 1857.

SURRENDER OF QUERRYARO.

By the arrival of the diligence last evening from the interior we learn from a gentleman who was an eye witness the following particulars of the taking of Queretaro by Mejia:—

The first symptom of a movement was observed on Sunday evening, but this passed off, and the report that Mejia was marching upon the place was not believed by many. The government, however, made preparations, whether with a knowledge of the facts of the case or not, our informant does not know.

At 3 e'clock on the morning of Monday Mejia actually made his appearance and commenced firing away. The engagement commenced at that hour, and was continuously kept up for seven hours, when the government troops gave in and offered to surrender were being made out the pronunciador fired upon and severely wounded Governor Arteaga and a colonel who was in command of the government troops.

The pronunciados sacked several stores and private establishments, but after Mejia proceeded to sign the terms of the capitulation quiet was restored to the place. At the time our informant left Queretaro, which was in the diligence, order prevailed.

THE REVOLUTION IN YUCATAN—REPORTED SURRENDER OF CAMPRACHY.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, Nov. 12.]

THE REVOLUTION IN YUCATAN—REPORTED SURRENDER OF CAMPRACHY.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, Nov. 12.]

Yucatan papers of the 16th ultime, two days later than our own direct, received at the city of Mexico, and quoted by the Monitor, report the surrender of Campeachy to the government forces. It will be remembered the revolutionists were hard besieged therein at last accounts by way of Merida and Sisal.

The revolution in the island of Carmen, and all along that coast, however, had with this event taken new life, and the recapture of the surrendered town was now all the cry. The whole people were in arms.

This we have from the city of Mexico. But referring to our Vera Cruz papers we find no confirmation of it. They had there nothing later than our own intelligence. The town was in a state of siege, but a writer on the subject in the Progress did not entertain the idea of its speedy surrunder.

COVERNOR WISE IN THE FIELD.

the Progress did not entertain the idea of its speedy surrunder.

COVERNOR WISE IN THE FIELD.

A Bold and Brilliant Letter—The Southern Ultras Routed—The Administration and its Kansas Policy Defended and Sustained—"Porcupine Opposition" Killed On—The Law and the Gospul Laid Down to Senator Hunter, &c., &c.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 16, 1857.

You have seen proper to interrogate me, through the Enquirer, as to the position I occupy touching the election of a Senator of the United States; and, believing that they are in good faith, fair and not unfriendly, I promptly reply to your questions as publicly as they are put.

For more than twelve months rumors have been circulated that it was my dosire and design to oust Mr. Hunter, if I could, from his seat in the Senate of the United States; and my name in that connection has been bandied about in conversation and by the press, with a licence which assumed the air of authority. By whom, with what motive, to what end these rumors were started, it is not my purpose now to discuss. My object its to allay excitement and prevent division in the democratic party of Virginia; and to that end I aver that these rumors are unauthorized by anything said or done by me, that they are without foundation, and I defy the production of the proof or evidence that I have ever expressed or manifested the imputed desire or design.

After my arduous struggle in 1856 for the salvation of the democratic party [fondly hone to have the sympathy and support of all its sections in Virginia, and to be able to act with all in equal confidence, and to serve all in the fibre I have been allowed and support of all its sections in Virginia, and to be able to act with all in equal confidence, and to freedly sit of an oursel. I did my best, by turning away from this, to avert both its cause and its effect. But, impoportunity for harmony, the contest for the nomination for the Pesidoney came on early in 1856, and my preference for Mr. Huchann, entertained for many years, was again made known. I adhered to hi

North.

Pennsylvania decided that issue, but for a time it was extremely deciatul. And in the midst of that doubt there was heard a low mattering in the South of a subdued, but sullen, discontent among some few of those who voted even for Mr. Buchanan's election. The feeling, grumbled even for Mr. Buchanan's election. The feeling, grumbled rather than openly expressed by them, was of a hope that the black flag might be raised ever us, to rouse the Southern people to a revolution which would throw off the bonds of the Union. It is well known and proudly admitted that, had that flag been hoisted over the capital of the United States, under the open proclamations of the election, I for one would have waited for no other "overt act" of aggression or oppression, but I was, therefore, the more anxious to secure a democratic triumph, to prevent revolution and to preserve the Union. This separated me from the extremists South.

I doubt whether they would all have followed me to the learnths I would have some had cause for revolution been

I doubt whether they would all have followed me to me lengths I would have gone had cause for revolution been given; but whilst I was for warding off extreme issues by electing a conservative democrat who could unite all patriots and save the Union, they—a small and very exclusive citique—were for driving us upon revolution, reluctantly supported the democratic nominee, and at heart were disappointed at the democratic hommore, and at heart were disappointed at the democratic hommore, and at heart were disappointed at the democratic hommore, and the rider of black republicanism were overthrown, but in the general rejoicings there was no shout from the heart of the exclusive extremists. They, however honest, were sad, and their countriances were dark and dismain the midst of general congratualistoms and smiles that the national democracy had saved our country once more and more audible, until it broke out into a loud and openly uttering voice, "that there was a plot to suppant Mr. Hunter in the Senate by Governor Wise and his friends," Knowing that there was no foundation for this nearby it had said or done or authorized to be said or done, and the hypothesis presenting itself that here might be enemies of both Mr. Hunter and myself who were trying he sow tares between us for their own selfash and sinister, ends, still averted my mind from other definite conclusions respecting the authors and the motives of those reports, and continued to remain silent. But the time came for the organization of Mr. Buchanni's cabinet. It was arranged by himself to his own liking, on his own responsibility, to said his own confidential relations in office, and was compessed of a majority of Southern men, for all sections of Southern democracy, preferring no clique, and of a caste designed to harmonize all elements in the party. North and South, East and West. It was organized on the national platform of the Chemnal Convention. As the head and representative of the party, he generalized as well as he could the personed and made rep

SENDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1857.

The supervised of the property of the property is not will be greated under the company of the property of the pro

me, knowing that he was safe in incumbency, and that there could, perhaps, be no issue joined except a personal one. When, therefore, my friends demanded of me to meet the defiance, I positively declined to do so unless Mr. Hunter should arow that he was of this opposition and backed it, took its responsibility and tendered its issues against the administration and the national democracy. I had no issue with him, unless he had an issue with them. If he had, I was ready to cross swords with him, not otherwise. I was not willing to part from him and yield him up to the extremists, who were endeavoring to claim his authority, and exclusively to appropriate his re election to the Senate as a triumph to themselves. He has come out, and his letters are open to the fair interpretation of all. I think their meaning is that he does not express any warm or strong confidence in the administration; that he does not wish to be understood as being one of its especial friends or partisans; but, that he does disciming the opposition to it, by saying that "he hopes and expects to be able to support the administration in the main." Now, "hope" is made up of desire, affance and expectation. He desires, then, and doubless expects to be able to support the administration in the main. And this being so, he cannot of course desire or expect the opposition thereto to succeed. Saying that he knows of no practical tests at this time which will bring him into collision with the administration, he distinctly disclaims, for aught he can see at present, both the lintent or will and the spirit or purpose of the opposition. He, in a word, ignores responsibility for this opposition, which has risen as suddenly and which is so sweeping in the South. With this declaration of his, so understood, I have no issue with Mr. Huller.

dealy and which is so sweeping in the South. With this declaration of his, so understood, I have no issue with Mr. Huzler.

It is true that he seems to be opposed to the submission of the constitution of Kansas, by her Convention, to the sea fide inhabitants and legal voters of that Territory. He takes the ground, that if the people are silent about the power of the Convention in this respect; that if the Convention was not expressly restrained from procasming whatever form they adopt as the constitution of the State, then they have the power so to proclaim it, and to send it to Conpress without submitting it to the people. I know that there are precedents for this exercise of power by conventions, but the precedents are in their inception exceptionable cases, and the doctrine which uphoids them is, in my bumble opinion, anti-democratic. The true doctrine is, that the powers not delegated by the people are reserved to them. They may grant such a power to the Convention; but if not granted, it is reserved, that a constitution formed and proposed by a Convention, thich is but a representative body, shall be submitted to the people, who alone are sovereign or supreme. The act of making a state is the highest act of sovereign power, and is the act of humanity, next highest to that of Deity, in making a being of any sort. The act is no less than to create a sovereignt itself. As a democratic republican, then, I would never delegrate conventional powers to any body of agents to create a State, without requiring them to submit the act to their principals, the people. In 1776 an unauthorized body of patriots assembled at Williamsburg, constitution for reference a State, without requiring them to submit the action their principals, the people. In 1776 an unauthorized body of patriots assembled at Williamsburg, constitution for reference and no opportunity to poil votes, in a moment of rehelion, under the domination of British arms.

in a moment of rebellion, under the domination of British arms.

The masses never did make a revolution, never can and never will. A devoted and self sacrificing few must ever take the initiative, and lead the first movements of resistance. It required a Patrick Henry to seize the powder of the old magazine, and the Convention of 1776 snatched liberty for the people, rather than a constitution from them. In such times inter arms silent leges. The salus pepuli was then the plea and the instification. But what does the rolus populi call for mapping times of peace, when there are sene to make us afraid at the polls of a republic? Why a very different rule and order of proceeding, when there is time and place and opportunity of consulting the soverein people themselves, protected in their assembles and votes. Accordingly, when Virginia formed a constitution a second time, in 1829-730, and a third time in 1850-751, the form adopted by the Convention was in both instances submitted to the legal voters—ays, more, to the new voters created by the new form before itself was adopted. That the people shall of right judge for themselves at the poils, of their own organic law, unless they expressly authorize agents to make and to adopt a constitution for them, is a principle for which, as a member of the last Convention of Virginia, I would have contended as stremously as I did fer any other principle of popular avereignly or of self-government. There was no such authority ablegated by the people to the Convention of Kansas sets, if upon precedent, the Convention of Kansas adopts a republican form of State government, and reports it to Congress, without submitting it or the people. Ingree with Mr. Hunter in accepting it and voting to receive Kansas as a State—siave or free—into the Linion. And why? Because, first, of precedent, and secondly, whether it be accepted or reject the constitution of Kansas, submitted to the popular vote or not, but whether to ought not be submitted to the people before it is submitted to Guerness The masses never did make a revolution, never can and

damn all who honestly doubt and defer judgment to aga fair hearing. I know Mr. Walker very well, and have seen his nerve tried. I would prefer that he had acted in his office rather than have made specehes on the stump, but he will, in due time.—I suppose, merely, for I am not informed of his intentions—make his defence, and then we shall know better how to find our verdict. If he be guilty, as charged, I shall join strongly in his concemnation. And if I find him void of offence, clear in his office, I will respond. Not guilty, "without fear, favor or hifection, so help me, when I ask for justice, in spite of all political clamor, though I shall stand alone on the panel. I have been too long tried in my truth to the South and to slavery, to fear any false imputation upon my motives, though my judgment in the case may be erroneous when rendered. It is not rendered yet.

So, then, these points being, though material, open, some of them to a fair difference of opinion, and others to further investigation and proofs, and Mr. Honter disclaiming the spirit and purpose of opposition, by expressing the desire and expectation to be able to support the administration in the man, I make no issue with him, and with my understanding of his pledges, I cannot allow my name to distract and divide the Virginia democracy in opposition to his re-election. I can have no personal issue with Mr. Hunter; our relations have ever been too friendly to admit of any other acts on my part than those of kindness. He is an eminently able and long experienced statesman, and cannot be well spared by the democracy of the State, as long as he desires and expects to support the party which it so triumphantly put into power against the foes of the South. And the South meets, at this time especially, to be united, and cannot afford a division on immaterial or personal issues. Whether there have no personal issues when you prove the peace of the south, and cannot afford a division on immaterial or personal sesses. Whether the made of the Tube of the

The First Governor of the Choctaw Nation.

A correspondent of the Fort Smith (Arkansas) Herald, under date of Oct. 13, furnishes a highly interesting account of the inauguration of Alfred Wade, the first Governor of the Choctaw nation. We make the following extract:

At 11 o'clock the Senate repaired in a body to the chamber of the House of Representatives, when the United States agent, Gen. D. H. Cooper, appeared, and was seated near the stand. Shortly after, the Joint Committee was announced, exporting the Governor elect, who entered leaving upon the arm of the Hon. Ashley Borns, of the Supreme bench. The Rev. Peter Folsom offered an earnest and cloquent prayer, auitable to the occasion. The Governor elect then arose and delivered his maugural address, which was read in the Choctaw language by J. E. Dwight, Seq. after which the oath prescribed by the constitution was repeated by Judge Burns in a clear tone of voice, in both languages, beth his head and pressed his lips to the look.

The mational officers (with one exception, being detained. the book.

The national officers (with one exception, being detained

RED HOUSE, HARLEM-TROTTING -A MATCH FOR \$300, to come off on this day, Nov. 19, at 3 o'clock, mile heats, best three in five, to harness. C. Brooks enters g. g. Limerick; Dennis McCabe, b. m. Debbey.
C. BROOKS, Proprietor of the track. TROTTING.—CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TURS-I. day, Nov. 24, at 20'clock P. M., match for \$2,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5 to wagons. D. Piefer names br. g. Brown Dick II. Woodruff mames b. m. Lady Woodruff. The above

es off without regard to weather,
JOEL CONKLIN, Proprietor. UNION COURSE, L. I.—A PURSE OF \$25; ENTRANCE free for all mules, mile heats to saddle, to come off on thanksgiving day, Nov. 25. Entrance to close at Hiram Woodruff's Hotel, Cypress Hills, on Saturday, Nov. 21. SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

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Fig. 1. DE LARMONTE.

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